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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1870. NO. 21.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

GARIBALDI AT PARIS

He Hopes to Join the French in the Battles for the Republic.

The Assault on Paris to Begin Next Sunday.

The City Quiet---The People Earnest and Confident.

The French Active in Their Country's Defense.

Guerrilla Warfare Increasing.

Bazaine's Intrigue to Surrender Metz.

Would Fight France to Restore Napoleon.

Escaape of Gambetta from Paris by a Balloon.

Burnside Negotiating for Delay in the Attack Upon Paris.

Trouble Between Bismarck and the Diplomats.

He Wants to Open Their Correspondence.

German Activity Against German Unity.

Reported Failure of a Sortie by the Garrison of Metz.

French General Dupre Defeated.

Prussian Victory Near St. Remy.

Severe Engagemennt Near Metz on Friday.

Bazaine Makes an Attack in Force, and is Repulsed.

Heavy Cannonading Going On on Saturday.

Correspondence Between Bernstorff and Granville.

The Matter Growing More Serious.

Gambetta and Bismarck Negotiating for Peace.

Prussian Chambers to be Dissolved and a New Election Ordered.

Gambetta's Proclamation to the French People.

"Give Up All Things for France."

FRANCE.

Defeat of the French at Ablis.

TOURS, October 8.—Gambetta is here. Nothing can be decided about the elections until the Council meets to-m orrow. We have news from Paris to the 7th. **Gambetta is expected** there to-morrow. News from Chartres to the 7th states that the franc-tireurs were defeated at Ablis. One hundred and thirty Prussian horsemen captured sixty of the French and many horses. A dispatch received from the Mayor of Arthenay states that eight hundred tireurs had driven back the force of Prussians.

The French People Opposed to the War.

A Paris letter of the 3d instant says: Documents found in the imperial archives, and published by the Provisional Government, show conclusively that the people of France were opposed to war. Letters from Prefects of Departments establish the fact.

The Prussians Attack New Breisack—Candidates for the Constituent Assembly.

TOURS, October 8.—The Prussians have attacked New Breisack. The cannonading is sharp, and the besieged are answering vigorously.

The *Constitutionnel* to-day announces that the arrondissements of Mayence have chosen the Count of Paris and Generals Trochu and Bazaine as their candidates to the Constituent Assembly.

General Ulrich will receive the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Government Obliged to Quit Tours.

It is again reported to-day that the government will be obliged to quit Tours after the elections, as there is no room large enough for the sittings of the Constituent Assembly. Bordeaux is likely to be chosen as the capital. It is announced by some journals that the elections will likely be again deferred.

Address of Alexander Glais Bezain.

TOURS, October 8.—Alexander Glais Bezain, one of the members of the National Defense Committee, has issued an address to his constituents declining re-election. He expresses confidence in the situation, and describes the army now forming, which he thinks will expel the enemy from France. He tells his constituents that great and effective armies are not unprovided not withstanding this. He continues: Thanks to our efforts during some weeks past, two armies of 200,000 men, and probably 300,000 reserves not included, comprising National and Home Guards, mobilized and incressed by effective men of six military classes from twenty-one to forty-five years, will be organized and ready to march to the deliverance of Paris, or more properly speaking to the deliverance of France.

Speculators Arrested.

Several French speculators were lately caught sending supplies to the invading army and were all arrested.

The Prussians Near St. Quentin.

TOURS, October 8.—Gambetta is here. The Department of Aisne sends the following dispatch to the government, under date of St. Quintin, midnight, October 7: The Prussians have arrived within three leagues of us. We expect them to attack at daylight. We shall defend the place with the Garde Nationale and firemen.

The Wilhelmshohe Manifesto—Pontifical Zouaves.

TOURS, October 8.—The journals here believe that Napoleon was the author of the Wilhelmshohe manifesto, notwithstanding the denial by M. Pietrie, and that the denial was made only because the document was not well received. A letter from Paris has the following: The Mobiles from Brittany are Christian heroes; they have moral courage before going into combat to kneel and pray. After their devotions are concluded, they receive a blessing from the priest. As a sign of the times, the writer adds that the people do not jeer or laugh at this.

Colonel Charette, of the Pontifical Zouaves, has issued an address calling for volunteers to increase the force of his command. He says he wishes to form a well disciplined corps to be called Volontaires De Quest. He says these Zouaves shall be a type of devotion and honor. He sends to-day three companies to the front.

The news from Lyons is excellent. Every effort is being made for a strenuous defense.

The franc-tireurs, from Bordeaux, passed through Tours yesterday; they are fine troops and well armed.

Arrival of Garibaldians in France.

Twelve hundred Garibaldians have arrived in France; they are commanded by Frappolf, who is organizing a larger force.

Further details of the battle near Pithiviers have been received. The Prussians lost by the success of the French over 6,000 cattle and sheep which they had gathered from all parts of the country, and were ready to drive to the army now investing Paris. This success has animated the franc-tireurs who are coming upon all sides.

Engagement on the Moselle.

CORNY, *via* LONDON, October 8.—Yesterday, when the French attacked Kimmer's division, the French Imperial Guard was engaged. The French directed several divisions against the First and Fourth Prussian Corps, on the right bank of the Moselle river. The cannonading was severe. The losses of Skimmer and of the Tenth Corps amount to 500 men, and those of the Third Corps to 130 men.

Cannonading the Prussian Outposts.

VERSAILLES, October 7, *via* LONDON, October 8.—The French maintain a vigorous cannonade on the Prussian outposts.

Unsuccessful Sortie from Metz.

VERSAILLES, October 9, Afternoon.—Last night the entire garrison of Metz, including the National Guard, made a sortie to the North on both banks of the Moselle. Their attack was on the intrenched positions of the Germans, which was repulsed, when they returned to the fortress, with a loss of 1,500 men. The Prussians lost six hundred men.

The Gurtaian Have Fallen.

TOURS, October 8.—Advices from Paris state that the government subsidies have been withdrawn from the opera and theaters, and that all such establishments have been closed.

Gambetta Out of Paris.

LILLE, October 8.—Gambetta is reported to have made his escape from Paris by balloon, and he is now at Amiens. Mr. Festden has left Lille to meet him.

Defending France.

TOURS, October 8.—The Breton volunteers are ordered to march on the 11th, from Abolzy, Beaucourt has been placed in a complete state of defense. A large amount of artillery is being concentrated at Toulouse. The fortifications at Lyons are advancing rapidly to completion.

Two Balloons Voyage Successfully from Paris—Account of the Trip.

TOURS, October 9.—Charles W. Reynolds, of Paris, formerly of New York, and William W. Reynolds, of New York, furnish the following account of their trip in a balloon from Paris, which place they left at the same time with Gambetta, both balloons rising from Paris at eleven o'clock on Friday morning. When about eight hundred yards up the wind died away, balloon remaining stationary over the Prussian camp. Musketry was fired at the balloon, as also cannon, the party in the balloon distinctly hearing the whiz of the balls. The Prussians used fuzes, endeavoring thereby to set fire to the balloon. Ballast was thrown out of the balloon, and it moved gently away. During the trip, which lasted five hours, several attempts were made to land, but the presence of the Prussians in the vicinity compelled the party to throw out ballast and rise again. They finally landed at Raye, in the department of Somme, where they were received warmly by the people on account of being Americans. They lost sight of the Gambetta balloon about 3 o'clock on Friday. It landed at Mont Didier, and they were joined by M. Gambetta at Amiens, where they continued their journey by special train with him to Tours. Along the route Gambetta was enthusiastically welcomed by the people. The balloons were to have left Paris two days sooner, but were prevented by the lack of wind. Messrs. May and Reynolds report that the Parisians are determined on the defense of the city, which was quiet and orderly. The voyagers add that it is impossible for the Prussians to capture Paris, except through famine. The appearance of Paris is much as usual. The shops are opened daily, but are closed earlier than before the siege, as are also the cafes. Louis Blanc and many other persons of distinction came to see Gambetta leave. The Americahs in Paris also bade farewell to Messrs. May and Reynolds. Their balloon was private property, and was conducted by M. De Revilliad, a French marine officer, whose coolness and skill is much lauded. There were pigeons in the balloon, which were let loose to return to Paris.

Paris Papers.

The Americans, by the balloon, brought Paris journals of the 7th, which notice the intended departure on that day of two balloons.

A French Phil. Sheridan Wanted.

La Reville calls the attention of the government to the fact that an American general is asserted to be in Paris, with means to defeat the Prussians and cut off their supplies, and says that such a general as Sheridan, with 30,000 cavalry, could easily accomplish this.

The Military Report.

An official military report of the 8th shows that all is quiet around Paris, save towards the Park St. Cloud, where the cannon of Mount Valerian have caused the Prussians considerable loss. Near St. Denis Gen. Billmare has just caused an occupation in sufficient force of the semi-circular intrenched camp, rendering that side of the city impregnable.

The Diplomats Object to Bismarck's Reading their Dispatches.

The Diplomats are still remaining in Paris, the papal Nuncio in exams the condition, that they are placed in by the refusal of Bismarck to permit them to send out couriers unless their dispatches are opened, to which the diplomats refuse to accede.

Spies at Work.

Le Pays says that there are still many spies in Paris, who manage to convey information to the enemy.

Plenty of Water.

Gaulois says that in nearly all parts of Paris good water is obtained by sinking wells.

Saving of Food.

Extreme care is taken not to waste food. The poor classes receive by order of the author ties, for two sous, a large bowl of soup and a piece of bread. When it is evident that parties are very poor, they are fed gratis. Much horse flesh is eaten.

A Contrast.

The *Figaro* complains that while Paris is undergoing seige, the inhabitants of Versailles treat the Prussians over-courteously, and says surely this is not true.

Free Shooters Formed.

Franc-tireurs have been organized in Paris

Correspondential.

Many attempts have been unsuccessfully made by special correspondents to leave Paris or send out dispatches.

Adventure of the Balloon Voyager

The voyage of Gambetta from Paris was full of adventure. The balloon came down to the ground, just outside the walls of the city, threw out ballast and raised, passing slowly over the Prussian line of sentry posts near Creil; saw the Prussians and were forced to throw out ballast, traveling sacks and shawls. It rose slowly again and a shot just grazed the hair of Gambetta. Near Mont Didier the balloon came down among trees and was torn. Gambetta and party got a conveyance and went to Amiens. Just the other side of the woods in which they landed were the Prussians.

Garibaldi Ahead of Time—His Enthusiastic Reception at Tours.

Garibaldi arrived here to-day. He was expected. An officer was offered to escort him, with his troops, but Garibaldi replied that he was not accustomed to escort. He added he hoped to meet that officer again on the field of battle helping to drive the enemy from the Republic. Garibaldi then went to the Prefecture, where he received the members of the Government. At that moments a battalion of franc-tireurs, loudly cheering, entered the yard of the Prefecture, demanding that Garibaldi review them, and shouting *vive Garibaldi, vive la Republique*, and requested M. Glais Bizoin to give Garibaldi an embrace for the battalion. M. Cremieux delivered a patriotic discourse and the crowd separated shouting for Garibaldi and the Republique.

Before the battalion left, Garribaldi made a brief speech to them, in which he said "we shall meet again on the battlefield, to rid France of the invader."

American Volunteers.

One hundred and fifty American volunteers arrived in Tours to-day, and marched through the streets carrying the American and French flags. They were warmly greeted by the population.

The Election Postponed.

An official decree defers the election to the Constituent Assembly until France is free from its invasion.

An Offensive Movement in Aid of Paris.

It is understood that vigorous measures are to be enforced, involving an offensive movement for the relief of Paris.

A French Victory.

VOVES, October 8.—This morning the franc-tireurs attacked Voves, capturing 40 hussars and two companies of Bavarians, who were barricaded in the streets. After a sharp combat, the enemy retreated. We took sixty-seven prisoners, and many were killed and wounded. Our loss was trifling.

Prussian Repulse at St. Quentin.

HAM, October 8, *via* TOURS, October 9.—Twelve hundred Prussians have been repulsed from St. Pentin by the National Guard. The Prussians were forced to fall back upon Ribellont.

Confirmatory.

LILLE, October 9, *via* LONDON.—St. Quentin is now open, the town people having gallantly withstood an attack of twelve hundred Prussians.

Gambetta Has Full Powers.

ROUEN, October 8.—M. Gambetta, on leaving here, made a speech at the railroad depot, where the crowd cheered him. He said, "We must be victorious and preserve order." It is understood that Gambetta is invested with full powers.

Excited Over Garibaldi—Increasing the National Guard.

MARSEILLES, October 8.—Garibaldi caused a great sensation here. An enormous crowd accompanied him to the depot.

American and Spanish war vessels are anchored here.

The Garde Civique has been drafted into the National Guards.

Moving Forward.

TOULOUSE, October 8.—The Mobiles and artillery of the detachment of the Haute-Garonnd have started for Belfast.

A Proclamation from the Air.

VERSAILLES, October 8, *via* BERLIN and LONDON.—A proclamation of the Paris government dropped by a balloon is as follows:

The Paris Government of National Defense regards the resolution of the Tours Government as the result of an error. It is opposed to the decree of the Government of National Defense, which alone is binding. The adjournment of the elections will be maintained until they are possible throughout the Republic. Signed October 1st, 1870, by Garnier Pages, Jules Favre, General Trochu, E. Picard, Jules Simon, E. Arago, Jules Ferry, Leon Gambetta, Henri Rochefort.

Prussian Military Movements.

CHARTRES, October 9.—The Prussians are at Druer in force. Prussian scouts were seen near Pithiviers on Saturday, where the French waited the attack.

MALASHERBES, October 8.—The Prussians are massed near Etampes. On Friday several columns passed through Ferte St. Croix for Etampes.

French General Dupres Defeated and His Army Dispersed.

VERSAILLES, October 9, *via* BERLIN.—Advices from Deppenfields state that the Baden brigade on Thursday defeated the French General Dupre, commanding a force of regulars and large masses of riflemen. Dupre was wounded and his army dispersed.

Proclamation from Gambetta—He Implores the People to Forego all Other Things Now for France and the Republic.

TOURS, October 9.—M. Gambetta issues a proclamation to the people of the department. After reviewing the position at Paris and showing the preparation made by the government for months to maintain themselves, he says: "The situation imposes upon us great duties. First of all, it is for you to cease to be diverted by any preoccupation which may not make the war a combat *a outrance*. Second, it is your duty, until peace comes to accept, fraternally, the authority of the Republic and the power of proceeding from necessity and right, and a power which would not exist a moment were it exercised for the profit of any ambition. There is now but one passion and but one thought, to rescue France from the abyss into which monarchy has plunged her. This will make the Republic, which has been well founded, and which affords a shelter to conspirators and reactionists. So therefore, I have the command for you, abandoning all other affairs and without taking account of the difficulties and obstacles, which are to be overcome, to co-operate with all your unrestrained energies. In remedying the evils of the situation, the time is short in which to supply to an active force all it has lost by delay. The men are not wanting. This delay it is which has wrought defeat. Now comes resolution and decision, and it is in the execution of these projects that the Republic makes an appeal, to the co-operation of all. This government takes upon itself the duty of utilizing all your courage, of employing all your capacity. "It is as tradition to arm our young leaders. While we do this, the heavens will cease to favor our adversaries, the rains of autumn will come, and lingering around the capital, the Prussians, far from their homes, alarmed, harrassed and pursued by our aroused population, will be decimated by our arms, and by nature. It

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FERRY, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN, Butler county.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
SIMON DRUM, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

GEN. MOORHEAD.

The announcement that **Gen. MOORHEAD** *will speak at the meeting of the "Regulars," to be held this evening, was made without his authority, and the publication was made without his knowledge*

VOTE for FREW to defeat HOPKINS. Vote for the entire Reform Ticket.

We call the attention of our readers to the extracts from a sermon preached by Rev. W. J. REID, of this city, yesterday, in the First United Presbyterian Church, which appear on another page. Let Christian voters ponder the subject and vote as their judgments and their consciences dictate. There is not a man on the Reform ticket who is not known to have all the qualifications found on intelligence and Christian morality and virtue, so eloquently and justly insisted upon in the persons of candidates worthy of the support of the people by the distinguished divine.

VOTE for FREW to defeat HOPKINS. Vote for the entire Reform Ticket.

Mr. HARRY W. HORRACH called at the office of the COMMERCIAL yesterday and handed us a card for publication, which will be found in another column, and to which we invite the attention of our readers. We learn from Mr. HORRACH that the Captain WILLIAMS referred to *suddenly left the city yesterday*, according to his statement, for some place in the East. The miserable creature will hardly show his face here again very soon. That he had some *special inducement* to make his false affidavit, and *immediately* leave the city is a conclusion which the public will be likely to draw.

VOTE for FREW to defeat HOPKINS. Vote for the entire Reform Ticket.

CAPT. JOHN F. DRAVO, after working for WALTON for weeks, will not vote for him, says the "organ." For the simple reason that Captain DRAVO is a voter in Beaver county. JAMES I. BENNETT, Col. COOPER, JAMES PARK, JR., JOHN CHALFANT and others, the "organ" says, will not vote for FREW. For the simple reason, again, all these gentlemen are voters in the Twenty-third District. Now how wretched a trick is here attempted to be perpetrated! How miserable the lie which is attempted to be indirectly insinuated! They might as well say that ten thousand voters in Pittsburgh will not vote for MCJUNKIN, when not one of them has the right to do so. The cause that relies on tricks like these must be desperate indeed.

VOTE for FREW to defeat HOPKINS. Vote for the entire Reform Ticket.

THE outrageous "Roohrbacks" which have been set afloat by the "Regulars" within a few days last past, and with which their press will doubtless be filled to-day and to-morrow, in their efforts made to blacken the reputation of everybody connected with the Reform Movement, and carry the election at any cost of money and morality, demonstrate more clearly than any arguments we can employ, the absolute necessity of political Reform. It is impossible for the people to fail to see the utter rottenness of the "Ring," otherwise called the Regular organization. The Managers are over-acting their parts, and cannot fail to disgust thousands of good people who only needed this self-exposed baseness to clinch their convictions in favor of Reform.

VOTE for FREW to defeat HOPKINS. Vote for the entire Reform Ticket.

THEIR ONLY HOPE.

The only hope and last resort of the "Regular" Managers is downright misrepresentation, and we caution the public against crediting the falsehoods they have put forth and will at the last hour circulate. We are credibly informed that they intend to give out that the Reform candidates have withdrawn—a trick they rely on to save themselves from defeat. Such a statement is, and will be, utterly false. We say to our friends, place no credit in the last cards of a faction acting in the prospect of certain defeat.

VOTE for FREW to defeat HOPKINS. Vote for the entire Reform Ticket.

LOOK OUT FOR CANARDS

The "Regular" Managers are reduced to the most desperate expedients of printing and circulating every description of falsehood. For a number of days this has been their entire stock-in-hand, as witness the silly canards about Captain DRAVO, a resident of Beaver county, and who has been published as not intending to vote for WALTON or any of the Reform ticket after laboring in the cause for weeks; and other leading Republicans, residing out of the Twenty-second District, as not intending to vote for FREW. But the most desperate canard is the announcement of Gen. MOORHEAD as a speaker at the "Regular" meeting to-night. Such statements are even worse in their character and design than usually characterize a heated canvass, and only disclose the desperate shifts to which those putting them forth are driven. The way to put them down is to vote the Reform Ticket.

VOTE for FREW to defeat HOPKINS. Vote for the entire Reform Ticket.

LOOK AT THE CASE!

It is of very little consequence to the Reform candidates personally whether they are elected or defeated to-morrow, not one of whom asked for a nomination.

Not so with the public. With them it *is* of the highest importance whether the Reform candidates are elected or defeated.

Year after year abuses and evils have multiplied and grown. Year after year the people have vainly endeavored to apply the corrective and spent their breath in complaints and threats. And still the leaders, made bold by an almost undisputed majority, and insolent in the possession of power and patronage, every year have grown greater by special enactments obtained from an obedient and corrupt Legislature, have continued to act as though the people were of no other account than as the patient bearers of tax burthens, off whom a horde of office holders live and grow rich and whereby jobbery in office has been established as a regular employment, and political demoralization become so general as to awaken the serious concern of good men in general.

Responsive to the almost universal cry for redress, the Reform party took the field, backed by the strongest array of names that ever favored any similar movement here. It presented its candidates, all good and true men, with not an office-seeker among them. It laid down for its platform a declaration of principles which, in practice, would remedy every evil. On the one side stands this Party and its candidates; on the other, the office holders' Dynasty, with its candidates, concerned chiefly for their salaries and jobs.

Voters! do we overstate the case? Have you not thus complained? Are not these the burdens and evils this corrupt Dynasty have imposed on you? And does not the Reform Movement open the way of escape? What, then, will be your action to-morrow?

VOTE for FREW to defeat HOPKINS. Vote for the entire Reform Ticket.

A DELIBERATE FALSEHOOD.

A Wretched Expedient by a Desperate Faction.

If anything were wanting to show the utter desperation of the Ring, and the contemptible baseness of the means to which they resort to prop up their fallen fortunes, it was fully supplied in the *Sunday Dispatch* of yesterday. We are authorized to say that the statement made by that newspaper purporting to be founded on an affidavit by one WILLIAMS, that "HARRY HORBACH stated that Mr. CARNAHAN had received one thousand dollars for working up this canvass," and "that the speakers were receiving from one hundred to five hundred dollars apiece," is a mean, absolute and dastardly falsehood. The Reform Executive Committee have not expended one dollar otherwise than in the most legitimate manner, and for purposes which all honest men approve. Neither Mr. CARNAHAN nor any other speaker has received one dollar of money or other thing of value, directly or indirectly, nor has any one of them been promised, nor do they expect or would they accept any thing in the shape of pecuniary or other advantage. Men have been employed to distribute tickets and circulars at a compensation of from two to five dollars *per diem*, and the services of persons who wanted money to leave at drinking houses, and to buy votes have been in every instance declined. Indeed the objects and purposes of the Reform Movement, and the character of the men on the ticket and in charge of the campaign appear to have been so well known that few persons of the class referred to have made tender of their services to the committee. Mr. WILLIAMS came here from Washington some ten days since and volunteered his services. He was employed just as others were in distributing circulars, handbills, &c., and at a rate of compensation exactly the same as others similarly employed. Little was known of Mr. WILLIAMS personally. His extreme hostility to General NEGLEY excited some distrust of the man. We think it quite probable that he is the sort of man to be more valuable to the "Regulars" than the Reformers.

VOTE for FREW to defeat HOPKINS. Vote for the entire Reform Ticket.

SHALL WE EVER HAVE GOOD AND TRUE MEN IN OFFICE?

We confidently say no, so long as voters can be whipped in by Ring Masters, and forced to support candidates against whom both judgment and conscience revolt. So long as citizens who lament and mourn the year round, and feel in their hearts that the great evil of the time is unfit men in office, when elections come, round fall in at the bidding of managers, we can safely assume that we never shall have true and good men in office. Just at present a large body of Republicans are earnestly engaged in a conscientious effort to remedy admitted evils, and, as the only practicable method of accomplishing anything, have placed before the people candidates for the offices to be filledt o-morrow. The evils, we say, are admitted. The only means of reaching them is by depriving the authors of the evils of further control, and putting good men in office. To render this possible the Reform Party have placed a ticket before the public which in all respects answers every requirement of capacity, integrity and political soundness.

It is a simple question which is now before the people. Will they throw away the opportunity? Furthermore, do they dream of anything better in the future so long as they permit themselves to be driven, bullied, or coerced by Ring Managers, whose cry is "Stand by the party," when it is clear as any truth ever was that standing by the party in this sense will very soon leave no party to stand by? We say, stand by light and honesty and the party will take care of itself, rather than will be taken care of.

How long is it probable the party will stand—how long should it stand—with the rule of right and honesty ignored? What, in all probability, will come of continued voting for men condemned by judgment and conscience? We ask the man who thinks he means nothing that is not strictly right, and would resent the intimation that he can waver a particle from the line of honesty, how he expects to justify himself before God or man for continuing, especially in times like the present, voting for candidates he knows to be unfit? Is it true that men may trample the moral code under their feet when they come to act in connection with politics? Is it true that there is no such thing as morals in politics, and that men in their political action may safely yield themselves up to influences abhorred in every department of life?

So it would seem, if the Ring Managers are to be sustained to-morrow. We put it to you, men with consciences, at least professing as much, do you not know that the aims and candidates of the Reform party approach much nearer to what is right for the general welfare than those of either of the other parties? Do you not know, also, that there is a living, pressing necessity for supporting those aims by supporting the Reform candidates, for rigidly applying the rule of Right, infusing conscience into political action, giving voice to conviction and acting right, regardless of temporary consequences?

We leave all who think these considerations have any interest for them as voters to make the only application possible, and adjust their action to it at the polls to-morrow.

VOTE for FREW to defeat HOPKINS. Vote for the entire Reform Ticket.

THE REGULARS' SECOND WARD MEETING.

The "Regulars" held a meeting in the Second ward, Pittsburgh, on Friday night last. Unusual efforts were made, we are informed, to secure a crowd, Chinese lanterns and blue and green fire being in large demand on the occasion. The brass bands did their duty nobly, but the crowd would not come. A gentleman present, who remained during the entire performance and enjoyed it not a little, informs us that, when the meeting was largest, the whole number present did not exceed *two hundred* men, women, and boys. When the exhibition was about to close, the President mounted the platform (which he had not occupied during the evening) and proposed three cheers for the Regular ticket. A prominent Federal officer lead off: "Hip! hip! hip!" but it would not come, and the effort was abandoned. The meeting was a sorry affair, in keeping with the other gatherings of the "Regulars." Their meetings have generally been failures, while those of the Reformers have been well attended and always earnestly enthusiastic.

VOTE for FREW to defeat HOPKINS. Vote for the entire Reform Ticket.

PUBLICATION has been made in the "organ," and other papers, of what purports to be the declension by some half dozen persons from the Reform Vigilance Committees. Had we been disposed we could have pointed out, and can now point out, a large number of Republicans on the "Regular" Vigilance Committees who will vote and work for the Reform ticket, but who, from motives which will occur to the reader, do not desire to incur the penalty which the "Regulars" would inflict or the conspicuousness which would result from a formal statement. Not less than half a dozen of the so-called declensions in the "organ" are totally unauthorized, some of the individuals whose names are signed to the published cards, being absent and knowing nothing of the use which the "Regulars" have made of their names, and who will on election day be found doing good service for the Reform cause. Here, again, we have proof of the desperation of the Managers, and the consciousness that their cause is hopeless.

THE NEGLEY - COMMERCIAL LIBEL.

Why Did They Not Come to Time?

We have purposely withheld comment on this subject, preferring to have it discussed by others, uninfluenced by anything we might say. We hazard nothing in saying, now, that the popular verdict is damaging in the extreme to Gen. NEGLEY and the office-holders' Ring, whose candidate he is.

We were charged substantially with libelling FELIX C. NEGLEY by charging that Gen. NEGLEY's indorsement of Mr. EBERETT's application for the Assessorship, whereby the appointment was procured, was obtained by the payment of money. On the day and hour for the preliminary hearing, the prosecution did not appear. Prominent members of the Ring, among others Gen. NEGLEY, RUSSELL EBERETT, THOMAS W. STEEL, THOMAS W. DAVIS, and ROBERT W. MACKEY were subpœnaed, but they failed to put in an appearance. The attorney for Mr. NEGLEY could not, even by a substitute, appear. In other words, the prosecutor, witnesses and all hands ran.

Now, what is the legitimate and inevitable inference? We were ready and desirous of going into a thorough examination, both of FELIX C. NEGLEY, then General NEGLEY, RUSSELL EBERETT, and so on. The door was wide open. An opportunity was afforded to let daylight into the whole affair. Why was it not improved? Why did not General NEGLEY demand it to be improved, and by his presence at least evince a willingness to have the truth come out? Could he afford to have it done? By his absence, by the absence of the Ring leaders, they declared more emphatically than any words could proclaim it, that they could not afford it. Now let all who feel like it vote for NEGLEY, and sustain the officeholders' Ring.

VOTE for FREW to defeat HOPKINS. Vote for the entire Reform Ticket.

TO THE BANKERS AND CAPITALISTS WHO MANAGE OUR MONEY AND MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE AND TRADE IN PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY.

The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company appeal to you to furnish money to aid in the construction of this road.

We ask you to read and deliberately think over their views of the subject:

First. They don't ask you for this money that they may carry it away from your city and make money scarce to that extent; but they do ask that you will furnish this money to be used in this city and vicinity, in the paying for railroad iron, splice bars, chairs, spikes, locomotives, &c., &c.; also, to pay for wagons, carts, picks, shovels, wheel-barrows, &c., &c., all of which are manufactured in this city, of as good a quality and as cheaply as can be found abroad. All these things they propose to buy from our own people, and pay for with our people's money, so that in the operation the money is immediately returned to its usual channels of trade and currents of circulation without producing a discernable ripple on the surface of business.

Now, for this single operation of letting them use your money once, they propose to guarantee a return annually into your channels of circulation, at least fifty per cent. on the amount you loan them. (They mean, of course, the entire receipts of the road, not simply the profits.) Think of it—a constant, continually increasing stream, flowing into your channels of circulation for all time.

If this road is built on capital borrowed from a distant city, we will have to pay them the money back, some day, with a heavy rate of interest; and during all the time we owe them, they, instead of us, will be receiving this interest, and, in effect, we will be toiling and laboring hard, collecting money to be carried away from our city, never to return.

We will not stop here to consider the ruinous rates at which money is now obtained for public enterprises of this kind; suffice it to say, our business men would not and could not stand it in their private business, one day.

Instead of this, they want you to let your money, as it passes from hand to hand, in regular business way, just come around and pass once through the office of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, and by that single, simple operation you will open up a spring or fountain, upon which your money and business interests will forever be increasing and constantly refreshed by its healthy and health giving flow.

But the man who has the money now will perhaps answer, "if I give you this money when will I get it back?" We answer, they propose to give you in return as promising railroad stock as we know anything of in the country. This, to us, is perfectly clear, and if not so to you, would be glad to explain it to you as it appears to us.

In addition, they ask, how long will it be before you, as active, clear-headed business men, will, in the pursuit of your heretofore successful enterprises, have all you loaned them back again? Yes, double the amount. There is nothing better understood than this—that if you will furnish the energetic, industrious man, an opportunity to do, and a field to exercise his energies in, he will soon accumulate a fortune. This they propose to do—to widen and lengthen out your fields of operation, so that your enterprises, so successful in the past, may be doubled in the future, and your cup of opulence run over.

The failure on the part of one man to pay an honest debt when due, of, say, one thousand dollars, may, and often does, prevent the payment of many thousands. It closes the fountain and stops the flow in that direction. The consequence is that the channel through which this money would have run, presents, instead of verdure and freshness, barrenness and decay; hearts are made sad, hopes are blighted, and suffering the consequence.

So in the case of this road; a failure to assist as we should, when the opening and spreading necessities of the times demand of our means for new developments, may, and certainly will, prevent the growth of our now wealthy and prosperous city, in that increased ratio exhibited in the progress of her three populous Western rivals, and which Pittsburgh can only attain by imitating the liberal spirit of enterprise shown by their citizens. Our present sources of prosperity may be worked up to their capacity. Whether this be so or not, the failure to open another spread out before us which surpasses any one in the elements of wealth that have contributed to make Pittsburgh what she is, may justly be regarded as a surprising omission to embrace a certain means of putting our city again in the foreground, and making and maintaining her the Queen of the great Mississippi Valley.

VOTE for FREW to defeat HOPKINS. Vote for the entire Reform Ticket.

Clearfield County—H. B. Swope—Some Reminiscences, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLEARFIELD, PA., October 6, 1870.

There are many good and true Republicans in Clearfield county who hope you will win in your gallant struggle against the frauds and villainy of the Ring. We think our good party's preservation requires such remedy. We are not surprised at the speech of H. B. Swope, who holds a fat office, and who is one of the Ring. You do not know him as we do. He came here from Huntingdon county, where he had (rumor said) an unpleasant meeting with Col. Wharton, who formerly represented that district in the Senate. He was a leader of the Know Nothings, and sold out to Forney for Buchanan in 1856. Forney was then Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania. Swope next figured in the gubernatorial campaign of 1857, when he was against Wilmot, and earned his share of the glory of electing the Democratic candidate, Mr. Packer. Since then he has generally been a disorganizer, and if Allegheny county Republicans will be as glad to get their new acquisition as the Republicans of this county are to get rid of him, both will be well pleased. We think now there will be a good chance for us to reduce the Democratic majority of this county to something near what it was before H. B. S. came here.

A CLEARFIELD COUNTY MAN WHO WAS A REPUBLICAN WHEN BUCHER SWOPE WAS A BITTER ENEMY OF THE PARTY.

New York complains that some of the steamship lines, in order to evade the capitation tax of that city on emigrants, are landing them at Boston, instead of at Castle Garden. As the amount of the tax is included in the passage money, the steamship owners receive the cash as before, but avoid paying it to the Commissioners of Emigration. The emigrant, through this roguery, is debarred, on his arrival, from the advantages naturally accruing to him.

A DESPERATE LIE.

Letter from Captain John F. Dravo.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The following appeared conspicuously in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* Saturday morning:

Mr. John F. Dravo has issued a circular for all his friends to vote for Mr Walton. What do you think of a man that will ask his friends to do an act that he himself won't do? It is a well known fact that Mr. Dravo will not vote for Walton.

The above may be ingeniously put, but the question will arise. Is it honest? What recognized code of morals makes any distinction in the crime of deception by implication or direct falsehood? Of course I "will not vote for Mr. Walton," because I reside outside of the county limits, and yet I am necessarily so constantly in the city, my business relations and interests remaining the same to-day that they have been for many years, so that nine out of every ten of my acquaintance do not know but I still remain at my old homestead, hence the false impression certain to be made by the above "trick." Now to break the force of this explanation it will be asked what business have I to meddle with the political affairs of this county, as has already been done by the orators in the interest of the "Ring?"

To this I beg to reply that all my means and all my interests, outside of my home, are invested in the business centering in this county. My association with the coal and iron trade, the railroad and river commerce of this community, compel me to look to the member of Congress from this District and the members of the Legislature from this county as the exponents of my views and the promoters of my interests. Therefore, precisely on the grounds that persons living in the country, yet doing business in the city, take an interest in municipal elections do I take an interest in the pending canvass. When I was laboring in the interest of the "Regulars," the *Gazette* and its cohorts did not question my right to take part in the contests of the day. It seems to me that honesty in politics is the best policy, as well as in ordinary affairs of every day life. Who are the proper question my right to take part in Republican campaigns? In the great campaigns of Fremont, Lincoln and Grant, and all intermediate struggles, I was called upon to give not only money, time and influence without reward, promised or expected, when some of these later recruits, that are now so zealous, were in the ranks of the enemy. By hard toil and honest labor I have secured rights that inure to all Republicans; those rights I still claim and will assert in despite of all "comers or goers."

JOHN F. DRAVO.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Letter from M. S. Quay, Esq., in Reply to General Irwin.

BEAVER, October 8, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Three weeks ago I published the charge that W. W. Irwin had offered $2,000 to David A. Nagle to be used in defeating two Republican candidates for Assembly in Philadelphia.

Mr. Nagle is at present a candidate for State Senate upon the Democratic ticket in the Third District, Philadelphia. He was active in bringing over the Democratic party in the Legislature last winter to the support of Irwin for State Treasurer, and undoubtedly has the sympathies of the latter in his present contest for election, and of course sympathizes with Irwin in his attempt to defeat a Republican Representative in Beaver. It is not to be expected that either one of them would confess the conspiracy, and Nagle's letter is worth just as much as Irwin's and no more.

I made the assertion deliberately, and upon the authority of an unflinching Democrat and confidential friend of Senator Nagle, who received the story, as he informed me, from the lips of Senator Nagle himself. And so well satisfied am I of its truth, the denials of Senator Nagle and Mr. Irwin to the contrary notwithstanding, that I here repeat the charge that I have already offered in my newspaper, to-wit: If Mr. Irwin regards this statement as a "preposterous libel" and will institute the necessary legal proceedings, I will place him and Senator Nagle upon the witness stand *and establish its truth out of their own mouths.*

I have no doubt that Senator Nagle or any other Democratic politician will favor you with a communication, testifying to the utter unreliability of the *Radical* and its editor. They have no love for either. But it is a suspicious source of information, this, for Republicans, and none, save those who are engaged in the work of disorganizing and breaking up the Republican party, would seek either information or assistance there. Truly yours,

M. S. QUAY.

THAT INDORSEMENT.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

This morning there appears in the senile organ of the Ring an article taken from the *United Presbyterian*, of our city, of a recent date—so that organ says. The article, or editor extract, indorses the distinguished horticulturist and says he is worthy of the support of the United Presbyterians of Allegheny county. The introductory remarks of the article would lead its readers (if they did not know better) to infer that this extract expressed the sentiments of the editor of the *United Presbyterian*.

To the best of the writer's recollection, the truth of the matter is that the extract is from a letter written in March, 1870, by General James A. Ekin, at that time Washington correspondent of the *United Presbyterian*.

The fact that it had transpired just before the letter was written that General E. was to be present to Texas, and that he did not want to go, is, to say the least, suggestive.

The Ring is desperate, and well it may be! They are now taking the names of persons denounced as Vigilance Committees by the People's Party, and go to them personally, and by misrepresentation, coaxing and driving, try to persuade them to support the Ring. This is being done in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, and elsewhere. Republicans! vote the People's ticket, and thereby defeat the unscrupulous political demagogues who now control public affairs.

M. F.

TO THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

An article appearing in the *Sunday Dispatch*, October 9th, stating that they were in possession of an affidavit from William Williams, that Harry Horbach told him that R. H. Carnahan received $1,000 for interesting himself in the Reform movement; others were paid $500 for speaking; if he was employed by the Reform party, to look after the money. I here state that no such conversation occurred between me and any one. I do not know this man Williams or anything about him, and as far as he has made use of my name in the affidavit it is a lie.

The Reform movement has my best wishes for its success.

HARRY W. HORBACH.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In ten years—between 1860 and 1870—life insurance, as a business, has increased in Massachusetts from $151,000,000 to $2,000,000,000, with a net reserve, increased from $13,000,000 to $200,000,000. The companies compassing this amount through their agents, nearly $121,000,000, collecting about $7,000,000 in premiums, their increase being double over that of the previous year.

The *Nation* says New York City is the first Irish republic ever established, and it possesses many novel governmental contrivances.

The German steamer Westphalia had a hard run to escape the French gunboat La Touche Treville, which chased her for many hours.

The obstructions in the Weser have been removed and the Baltimore and Bremen steamers are to resume their trips. The Ohio has 800 passengers engaged for her next trip from Bremen.

The "Church of the Beloved Disciple," Episcopal, about to be built in New York at $50,000 cost, will be erected at the sole expense of Mrs. Talman.

The Venezuelan revolution is ended, the government of GUZMAN BLANCO being universally acknowledged supremacy. The difficulty with Holland has been settled, except that Blanco refuses to continue diplomatic relations with the Dutch Minister.

St. Louis estimates her annual increase in population since 1860 at six per cent., and expected to enumerate 287,000. Instead the census was 312,863, indicating nine and seven tenths per cent. annual increase.

The annual muster of the Mormon Nauvoo Legion, abolished under Gov. Shaffer's order, will take place November 1, and the last familiar with the Prophet's views believe that even that event arrives he will make an issue with the Governor.

Vermont's debt is $836,000, having been reduced $180,000 within the year.

On Friday two loaded ships left New York for German ports, indicating that trade in that direction is being resumed.

From the observatory at Marseilles a comet has recently been discovered, which is visible only through the telescope. It is moving from the "Whale" toward the "Ram" with great velocity. It has also been observed from the Dunsidder Observatory.

PERSONAL.

General Hurlbut E. Paine, for several terms Representative from the Mobile District in Congress, has gone into the life insurance business.

It is intended that the Morse telegraphic statue shall be unveiled by the President of the United States on Professor Morse's eightieth birthday, April 27, 1871.

The Washington *Star* says that General Beauregard, who is reported by cable to be in France, "was in Lynchburg, Virginia, no longer ago than last week. He is not in the land and saltpetre line at present, but on the other hand, is about to marry a lady of Richmond."

It pays to have a friend at court. William Swinton, formerly of the *Times*, lauded McClellan to the skies in his volume on the Potomac Army. Little Mac was offered the Presidency of the University of California, which he declined; afterwards Mr. Swinton was appointed professor in the same institution, through McClellan's influence, it is supposed. At the last meeting of the California Democratic Legislature he (Swinton) procured the passage of an act stipulating that he should have the right to furnish the schools of California for ten years with text books. He at once began to prepare them, and has now concluded contracts with several New York and Boston houses to publish them. There are two or three fortunes in the job which the Democratic Legislature of California has given to Little Mac's eulogist.

James Fisk, Jr., wasn't going to pay the taxes on the interest of the Erie bonds, and proposed to resist by his usual course of injunctions, cross-suits, &c., but Collector White was immovable and brought Mr. F. to terms by reference to the laws enjoining a defaulter from commencing an action to restrain the collection of a tax, and then by seizing the Erie printing office.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTIGS—1869.

For convenience in comparing the returns of the various districts with the October election of 1869, we give the following tables:

Governor, Commiss'r.

DISTRICTS.	Republican.	Democratic.	Republican.	Democratic.
PITTSBURGH.				
First Ward	299	516	248	253
Second Ward	198	309	104	206
Third Ward	209	240	241	154
Fourth Ward	215	357	168	148
Fifth Ward	412	161	389	159
Sixth Ward	366	413	337	316
Seventh Ward	243	293	139	264
Eighth Ward	198	311	181	214
Ninth Ward	313	280	303	268
Tenth Ward	210	232	204	144
Eleventh Ward	239	319	202	177
Twelfth Ward	396	391	365	149
Thirteenth Ward	117	305	49	119
Fourteenth Ward	202	277	172	155
Fifteenth Ward	203	214	200	161
Sixteenth Ward	199	170	190	138
Seventeenth Ward	278	394	254	227
Eighteenth Ward	44	64	36	8
Nineteenth Ward	129	241	85	158
Twentieth Ward	84	277	50	144
Twenty-first Ward	106	208	89	103
Twenty-second Ward	70	101	18	91
Twenty-third Ward	107	121	104	22
ALLEGHENY.				
First Ward	178	495	151	195
Second Ward	325	737	284	293
Third Ward, 1st precinct	212	467	201	179
Third Ward, 2d precinct	338	170	378	109
Fourth Ward, 1st prec'nt	271	371	208	230
Fourth Ward, 2d prec'nt	207	167	184	125
Fifth Ward	218	451	165	185
Sixth Ward	240	240	219	224
Seventh Ward	354	183	334	197
Eighth Ward	105	132	91	92
Ninth Ward				
BOROUGHS.				
Elizabeth	78	98	31	59
West Pittsburgh	124	89	131	62
Monongahela	67	67	6	46
Braddock	78	116	67	20
Sewickley	44	145	28	28
Birmingham, 1st prec'nt	102	220	107	116
Birmingham, 2d prec'nt	209	292	204	276
East Birmingham, 2d p't	345	439	266	385
Mt. Washington	54	143	32	94
Sharpsburg	109	165	179	54
St. Clair				
McKeesport	103	229	117	54
South Pittsburgh	253	253	141	90
West Elizabeth	28	51	28	27
Temperanceville	126	127	86	56
Tarentum	40	97	28	40
Millvale	13	69	18	13
Temperanceville	137	134	114	49
Believue	6	58	4	20
Union	59	77	55	17
Etna	51	129	49	69
TOWNSHIPS.				
Kilbuck	51	116	48	40
Leetsdale	22	63	11	6
Flinn	93	122	86	56
Penn	68	119	54	40
Elizabeth, 1st precinct	58	58	46	32
Elizabeth, 2d precinct	15	66	13	17
Elizabeth, 3d precinct	10	48	8	40
Elizabeth, 4th precinct	41	108	34	52
Mifflin	288	191	287	25
Baldwin, 1st precinct	30	202	12	88
Robinson, 2d precinct	62	121	54	39
Moon	105	104	88	20
Franklin	77	66	70	10
Baldwin, 1st precinct	75	80	67	42
Baldwin, 2d precinct	172	20	150	6
Ross, 1st precinct	20	74	22	51
Ross, 2d precinct	50	59	11	36
McLandless	99	71	87	64
East Deer	44	140	39	45
Upper St. Clair	64	70	59	40
North Fayette	100	118	63	15
Neville	10	91	9	22
Shaler, 1st precinct	14	68	10	22
Shaler, 2d precinct	7	43	3	24
Hart	17	61	12	52
Wilkins	100	314	76	105
Patton	73	137	60	45
South Versailles	82	93	60	28
Jefferson	132	126	103	52
Quarters	108	159	108	94
Findley	138	119	78	85
Ohio	42	43	41	20
Reserve	83	74	80	49
Snowden	48	133	45	85
Pine	59	79	55	65
West Deer	40	149	41	105
Indiana	159	161	115	127
Lower St. Clair	208	156	206	60
South Fayette	28	152	17	100
Sewickley	24	30	18	20
Crescent	58	19	57	6
McClure	182	231	149	159
Richland	45	70	45	16
Union	48	150	20	70
Hampton	51	73	60	6
Scott, 1st precinct	88	97	83	46
Scott, 2d precinct	52	69	47	15
Marshall	43	83	31	46
Marrison	83	133	85	35
Lincoln	57	85	50	35
Forward	43	117	39	88
Stowe				
North Versailles	138	115	134	41

GOVERNOR,	
Total vote	31,159
Geary	17,858
Packer	13,301
Geary's majority	4,557

COMMISSIONER.	
Total vote	31,291
McGee	11,611
Dickey	16,228
Bostwick	3,455
McGee's majority over Bostwick	2,156
McGee's majority over Dickey	1,383

THE ELECTIONS

Nominations in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa.

The States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa hold their annual elections to-morrow. We have compiled a list of the nominations made in these States, together with the majorities received by the successful candidates at the last election, which will be found below. Members of the present Congress who have received a renomination are marked with the asterisk (*):

PENNSYLVANIA.

There are no State officers elected this fall in Pennsylvania.

CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republicans.	Democrats.	Maj. in 1868
1.	Benj Hinesle	*Sam'l Randall	6,317 D.
2.	{*Chas O'Neill, Jno V. Creyts}	Theo Cayler	4,020 R.
3.	*Leonard Myers	John Moffat	127 D.
4.	*Wm D Kelley	Wm H Thomas	1,859 R.
5.	A C Harding	Jno B Reading	2,000 R.
6.	John H Oliver	E L Acker	2,269 D.
7.	*Wash Townsend	J Henry Askew	2,000 R.
8.	Nicholas Hunter	J Lawrence Getz	8,366 D.
9.	*Oliver J Dickey	Aaron Brown	1,789 R.
10.	John W Killinger	Cyrus D Glonziger	225 R.
11.	Jacob Kleinhaus	John B Storms	7,805 D.
12.	I D Mineman	J B McCulloh	1,769 R.
13.	*Ulysses Mercur	C B Brockaway	311 R.
14.	*John B Packer	E G Scott	2,690 R.
15.	Chas A Barnett	*R J Haldeman	3,260 D.
16.	*John Cessna	H F Myers	144 R.
17.	*Jno J Mitchell	R M Speer	1,061 R.
18.	*W H Armstrong	H Sherwood	2,924 R.
19.	A W Schell		2,548 R.
20.	{*T W Gilfillan, S B Dick}	Sam'l Griffith	1,812 R.
21.	Andrew Stewart	H D Foster	51 D.
22.	{*Jos S Negley, Wm Frew}	Jas H Hopkins	4,479 R.
23.	Eben McJunkin	Wm Strwell	5,948 R.
24.	Joseph E Donley	Col McClelland	1,123 R.

OHIO.

STATE.

	Republicans.	Democrats.
Sec. of State	I R Sherwood	Wm Heisly.
Supreme Judge	G W Mellwain	R A Harrison
Comptroller	Wm T Wilson	J H Heaton
Bd. Pub. Works	Pb V Herzing	Wm Spencer

The Republican majority in the gubernatorial contest in 1869 was 7,518.

CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republicans.	Democrats.	Maj. in 1868
1.	Aaron F Perry	Milton Sayler	211 D.
2.	*Job E Stevenson	Sam'l F Cary	497 R.
3.	*John C Schenck	J F Campbell	475 R.
4.	Wm B McCurg	J F Kinney	629 R.
5.	J R Rothschild	C N Lamson	4,004 R.
6.	*John A Smith	J W Denver	343 R.
7.	Sam'l Shellabarger	Hugh J Jewett	105 R.
8.	*Geo H Pendleton	Jas R Hughes	948 D.
9.

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 8, 1870.

It is remarked that the Government bond market is unusually free from excitement, and although considerable amounts have been returned from Europe since the breaking out of the war, holders by their necessities being forced thereto, the credit of the Government, both at home and abroad, is stronger than ever. All things considered, they are the safest and best paying investment securities in any of the money centers of the world, and notwithstanding the declarations frequently made that investors are drawing their money from Governments to put it into various company bonds that *promise* to pay a greater rate of interest, we have positive knowledge of few such transactions. There is a much greater number of capitalists having their money in company bonds, and agents having company bonds for sale, who would like to exchange them for bonds of the Government. In the talk of exchanging the other way we plainly discover "the wish that is father to the thought." There is no doubt many good investments may be made in railway bonds, and even in railway shares, but the number is small in which they are superior to those of the Government. One great advantage the United States bonds is supposed to possess is its enlarged market, having credit in nearly all parts of the world. In the English market there has within a few days been increased demand and a very decided advance. From the German money centers the majority of quotations, however, show

The Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

most apparent, but the Cathedral is but little injured, only on side of the windows are out. Some of the figures are damaged and a few windows are broken. In the church everything is intact, the clock, the organ, and the superb frames. The fashionable part of the town suffered greatly, many splendid mansions being totally destroyed. The Library was destroyed, and the theater was burned.

CLEVELAND, O.

Northern Ohio Fair Ended—Pittsburgh Predominant in Steel and Iron.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLEVELAND, O., October 8, 1870.

The Northern Ohio Fair closed to-day and was a decided success. The premiums will appear in full in the papers on Monday. Salem, Alliance, Wooster, Massillon and Mansfield have been well represented. Pittsburgh has been predominant in steel and iron. Jones & Laughlin, Hussey, Wells & Co., and Anderson & Woods furnish the principal material for successful agricultural implements.

THAT CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

Meeting on Saturday Concerning It—Speeches—Resolutions Adopted to Begin Legal Proceedings to Stop Work According to Present Plans.

CINCINNATI, October 8.—An adjourned meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce to consider the subject of the bridge over the Ohio at Newport. John A. Gano took the chair, and stated the object of the meeting to be to hear the report of the committee and to ascertain if the bridge was being built according to law. The report of the committee was read. It was published a few days since.

Theo. Cook was called for. He said: If gentlemen were opposed to bridging the Ohio in such a way as would not obstruct navigation, he was not in sympathy with them. He had always favored offering every facility to men whose interest was to bridge the river. He was sure that bridges could be built over the Ohio of four hundred feet span, and one hundred feet above the low water mark. He gave some facts in reference to the Ohio river commerce, showing that the building of this bridge as proposed would increase the cost of coal, so as to drive manufacturers away from Cincinnati. The Ohio is one of the roads for coal, for one tow on the river could bring as much coal as a train of 150 cars. He had been told that the plans of this bridge in accordance with the law. If so, the law must be changed. The whole interest of the country demanded that it should be changed. If not, tear down those bridges and make them build new ones. (Applause.)

S. Lester Taylor spoke in the same strain. The moment the people allowed such structures as this narrow, low bridge, they would have them all along the river. The eastern lines would be running out here, and we would have a series of draws. It would make a mere canal of rivers, without the safety of a canal. This company claim that they are acting on legal rights, and are going to build this bridge. He favored, as the Bridge Company claimed to be proceeding in accordance to law, an injunction to see if it was so, and if it was to have it so declared, and not allow such a bridge to be built, under our noses. The Company had made the draw, because it would be a nuisance if they did not buy more ground above the Miami depot. It was a mere matter of dollars.

W. D. Moore, of Pittsburgh, spoke of the great value of the steamboat and towing interest at that point. Pittsburgh was alive to it. The ignorance and greediness of the railroad company alone, would kill the towing interest, to the great disadvantage of the whole Mississippi river.

Colonel Switzer, of Pennsylvania, George F. Davis and Judge Bryan made remarks, after which a resolution, offered by George F. Davis, to appeal to the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Common Council of Cincinnati to take such action as is necessary to prevent the bar way on the Ohio river, from being built, was adopted and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Ella E. Barston, a school teacher in Canton, Massachusetts, died Saturday from a brutal assault with stones made upon her on Wednesday last by four of her scholars, who were arrested for murder.

At Haverhill, Massachusetts, Mrs. Celia Bickford, widow of a deceased soldier, and her son Clarence, were found dead in bed, on Saturday morning, with their throats cut. There is great excitement. It is supposed that they were murdered to obtain a small sum of pension money lately paid to Mrs. Bickford. Later particulars show that the woman committed suicide after killing her son.

Wm. W. Chenery has recovered $10,000 from John Z. Goodrich, ex-Collector of the Port of Boston, for libel in charging him with cheating of the Government by fraudulent alteration of papers, in passing goods through the Custom House.

At Nashua, N. H., on Friday, a fire destroyed the building of the Globe Printing Works, and the Cook Iron Company. Loss $15,000, partially insured.

At Salt Lake, Utah, on Saturday evening, Major W P. Offley, deputy Postmaster and Associated Press agent, while drunk, entered the editorial room of the *Tribune* office, shut the door and tried to shoot E. L Sloan, one of the editors of the *Herald*, for criticising his dispatches and comments in the columns of the paper. He was arrested.

The Tennessee State Fair closed a most successful season on Saturday. 10,000 people being present. The chief attraction was the exhibition of infants under eighteen months old. There were twenty-one entries.

A man known as Rev. James S. Green, alias Rev. M. M. Cumeston, was arrested at Middleville, Connecticut, on Friday, by Boston detectives, on charges of committing forgeries to the extent of $20,000 in Indiana. He will be taken to that State for trial.

There were 18,000 visitors at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition on Saturday, making the week's attendance 85,000, and receipts $14,000. The display has entirely exceeded all expectations, and new features are constantly being added. The halls have been visited by people from all sections of the country. The selection is that in articles of utility there has never been such a display. Sales are rapid and brisk.

Nine yellow fever deaths in New Orleans Saturday.

In another fire on the Central Pacific Railroad snowsheds, on Friday, at West Cisco, about a quarter of a mile was destroyed. It will be rebuilt immediately.

Australia having ignored the San Francisco mail service altogether, New Zealand has voted a subsidy not to exceed $200 000 a year. Auckland will be the first port of call, Port Chalmers will be the terminus of the line.

A terrible and fatal affray occurred at Columbus, Kentucky, Saturday evening. It appears that five men, who had had a difficulty a fortnight ago, met in town and proceeded to settle matters by a free fight, with the following result: Smith Gibson, stabbed twice, died instantly; George Gibson, stabbed in the breast, seriously wounded; Austin had his skull fractured by a club, will probably die; Conrad was shot, and there is but little hope of his recovery; Brockman was stabbed and terribly beaten, but was taken to his home in the country, and the probable result of his injuries is unknown. The desperate nature of the encounter is shown by the fact that all those engaged were in the conflict in three minutes after the commencement of the affray.

Hon. F. M. Meriteth, a prominent citizen and member of the Terre Haute, Ind., bar, died in that city on Saturday.

At Baxter, Kansas, on the 6th, while Max Saints, a clothing merchant, and his clerk, Max Horrs, were engaged in unpacking goods, a double-barrel gun, which was hanging over their heads, fell to the floor. Both barrels were discharged, and both men were shot through the head and instantly killed.

At Peoria, Illinois, on Saturday, A. L. Wilcox, traveling agent for the *Christian Union*, from the house of J. B. Ford & Co., of New York, while conversing with several ladies and gentlemen in a private room, was relating a story of the suicide of a man he once knew, and pulling out his revolver to illustrate his story, placed it against his head, when it suddenly went off. Wilcox fell from his chair to the floor, and almost instantly expired. His folks live at Litchfield, Conn.

At Branch, Michigan, Saturday afternoon, L. W. Eldridge, with his step daughter, in a lumber wagon, while crossing the railroad, was struck by a passenger train, killing Eldridge instantly and seriously injuring the daughter. Both horses were killed. Eldridge was sixty years old, and quite deaf. He probably did not hear the engine bell, which was ringing at the time. Eldridge was a farmer, and had lately bought a farm, and was moving on to it.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 9, 1870.

ANXIETY FOR THE STEAMER HERMANN.

Considerable anxiety begins to be felt in consequence of the absence of intelligence from the[German steamer Hermann, which was the first of the line to resume trips from this port, interrupted by the war, and which has now been out fourteen days, or three days over the time for an ordinary trip to Bremen. It is supposed, however, that she took a temporary passage in order to avoid the French cruisers, and if this danger is escaped it will require two or three days longer to reach port.

THE GERMAN STEAMER SAILING.

The steamer Cincinnati, with a full cargo and two hundred passengers, will sail Tuesday for Hamburg, and all the remaining boats will be dispatched as soon as possible.

ACTIVE MEASURES AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.

The city bureau of Sanitary Inspection have decided, in consequence of the continuance of the yellow fever on Governor's Island, four new cases daily having occurred since October first, that the Island shall be evacuated by the garrison, and the infected buildings burned—and other effective measures adopted for the disinfection of the Island. It is expected that the military authorities will at once carry out these suggestions.

AID FOR THE VIRGINIA SUFFERERS.

The Stock Exchange has given $25,000 to the sufferers by the Virginia floods, the Gold Exchange has given $20,000, and the Merchants and Bankers' Exchange $15,000 more.

STOLEN DIAMONDS.

Burglars stole a $5,000 pair of diamond earrings from Mrs. William Porter, of Brooklyn, last night.

DIED.

Cornelius Wendell, formerly Congressional Printer, died at Northampton, Massachusetts, to-day.

YELLOW JACK.

Three more deaths have occurred on Governor's Island from yellow fever. In all, seventy-one persons have been taken sick.

ARRIVALS.

The steamers Algeria, City of Antwerp and Holland, from Europe, have arrived.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, October 9, 1870.

River falling slowly, with four feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 66° at 5 P. M. C.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, October 9, 1870.

River falling, with three feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 66° at 5 P.M. D. C.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Feast Coffee Reduced—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Reform Republican Mass Meeting—October 10.
English Opera Combination—Monday, October 17.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Academy of Music—The fall of Sedan.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy.
Bazaar—City Hall.
Concert—Mercantile Library Hall.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Warehouse for Rent—153 Wood street.
Hoff's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Moth and Freckle Lotion—Dr. B. C. Perry.
Machinery for Sale—Bushnell.
New Goods—Morganstern & Co.
New Dress Goods—White, Orr & Co.
Westphalia Hams—Reese Orrs.
Brick Machine Castings—Bingham, Cassel & Co.
Mortgages Wanted—Geo. B. Hill.
House for Rent—133 Third avenue.
Lease for Sale—J. R.
Dissolution Notice—Wm. Rowbottom & Co.
Cantata Society Concert—New Library Hall.
Opera House—Jarrett & Palmer, of the Elopement.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—Jos. S. Finch & Co.
Jenkin's & Bro's Snow Flake Flour.
New Foreign Goods—Reymer & Bro.
Meeting of Reform Republican Executive Committee—To day.
Atmore's Minced Meat—Reymer & Bro.
Swedish Iron Ore Sale—Howard R. Justice.
Situation Wanted—249 Pennsylvania avenue.
Attention—Vigilance Committee Meeting.

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 9, 1870.

To-morrow a joint discussion between Messrs. Shanks and Colerick, the opposing candidates for Congress in this district, will be held in the Rink. A large crowd is anticipated. The weather is clear and pleasant.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VALPARAISO, IND., October 9, 1870.

The Vice President spoke to an audience of five thousand people here yesterday. The afternoon was delightful, and Mr. Colfax spoke for three hours, receiving the closest attention. The old constituents of the Vice President came out *en masse* to hear the farewell words of their favorite, and the only thing to detract from the general satisfaction was the announcement that this was his final speech to the people of this section. Through all the long years of his public service Mr. Colfax has had the hearty and earnest support of the people, and as he closed his speech to-day, the unanimous words of his old supporters were, "well done, good and faithful servant." He returns to private life with the respect of all parties, and the earnest "God bless you" of his neighbors and friends.

NEW ORLEANS, October 8.—The Christian Republican convention, composed of bolters from the Republican State Convention, met Deemes for Congress, from the First district, and adjourned now at 2 P. M.

CINCINNATI, October 8.—The Labor Reform party held a large meeting to-night at the National Theater. Hon. Alexander Troup held a meeting also, on Court street Market place, addressed by Governor Hayes and Columbus Delano. The campaign has been fairly quiet except in the Third Ohio district where exciting discussions have taken place, between Schenck and Campbell, calling out large crowds.

The yellow-covered romances have received a recruit among the documents which the National Democratic committee are now issuing one of the following title: "An exposure of the malversations and corruptions of the Executive Government and of Congress; their usurpations, profligacy, favoritism, imbecility, nepotism, official sinecures and neglect of duties; the robbery of Indian rings, the railway ring, the National Bank ring, communicating in all to one hundred million dollars."

The Republicans of the Nineteenth, (New York) District, (Chenango, Delaware and Otsego counties) have nominated the Hon. Elizur H. Prindle, an estimable and eminent citizen of Chenango, for Congress. They had 3,000 majority last fall.

There is remark about the singular circumstance that all at once a number of Illinois County Republican conventions have instructed in favor of United States Senator, whose name is Logan, at every county meeting.

Senator Morton's acceptance of the English Mission is conditional upon a Republican success in Indiana, as he has no desire to have Hendricks elected Governor of that State.

The Fourth Wisconsin District Republicans have nominated an editor for Congress, Col. J. A. Watsons, of the Fon du Lac *Commonwealth*.

STATE POLITICS.

We see by a correspondence in the Montrose *Republican*, that Judge Bentley, of Williamsport, who had been nominated by the Republican party of Susquehanna county for Associate Law Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District, has withdrawn.

The Clarion *Republican* says: As we go to press we learn that Jacox, the independent candidate for the Legislature, was withdrawn. This leaves the track clear for Phipps and Enlitch. With Gilfillan and Phipps on our ticket, we cry victory.

The *Miner's Journal* says: At the recent Democratic Convention in Northumberland county, we are informed by a gentleman in this borough, two delegates presence was actually needed to elect a certain man as nominator. These two men positively refused to go into the convention until they were paid their price. The candidate drew up his check for $500, gave it to the men, who went into the convention and the candidate was nominated. The check was present d at the bank, when the delegates were informed that there was no money in bank to the credit of the candidate. The delegates are at a loss to know how to proceed in the matter.

According to a Democratic paper, Clarion county has only four colored voters.

A company of Northern capitalists have taken charge of the road from Port Royal, the great harbor between Charleston and Savannah, and announce their purpose to have a continuous air line road from Port Royal through Memphis, to Kansas City. This road from the Atlantic passes Opelika, Tuscumbia and Alabama to Memphis. Its resources and fortunes are discussed with great interest by the press of Central Alabama.

CITY MATTERS.

TICKETS.

Reform Republican tickets are now ready for distribution at headquarters, 129 Smithfield street. Those interested in Reform will please call and get tickets for their districts.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Mrs. Lizzie Ahlbrand, Indiana, Pa.	
Mrs. David L. Clark, Thompsonville, N. Y.	3
J. Smith Dueshan, New Castle, Pa.	3
Isaac B. Lodge, Cincinnati, O.	3
Miss Anna B. McLaughlin, New Texas, Pa.	12
Samuel Robbins, Orange, N. J.	3
George Strobel, Millenberg, Pa.	3
Louis Taffe, St. Louis, Mo.	3
D. Zatzer, Hancock, Orange, Va.	3

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 96 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations:

SATURDAY, October 8.

Thermometer.		Barometer.
7 A. M.	45°	29 61-10
12 M.	64	29 45-10
6 P. M.	63	29 45-10

SUNDAY, October 9.

Thermometer.		Barometer.
7 A. M.	45°	29 61-10
12 M.	68	29 45-10
6 P. M.	64	29 45-10

MORTGAGES WANTED.—Persons desiring to negotiate mortgages should call on Mr. G. B. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third avenue. He will treat liberally with them. See his card in another column.

THE REAL ESTATE REGISTER.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Croft & Phillips, COMMERCIAL building, the October number of the *Real Estate Register*. In addition it contains a great mass of reading matter of interest to persons desiring to invest in real estate.

THE COURTS.—No business of general importance was transacted in the Courts on Saturday. A number of citizens were "naturalized," preparatory to voting at the approaching election. The jury trials will be resumed in the Quarter Sessions, District and Common Pleas Courts on Wednesday morning.

BROWNSVILLE FAIR ADJOURNED.—The fair at Brownsville, Fayette county has been adjourned to Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of October, instant. Great preparations have been made, and a magnificent exhibition is anticipated.

STABBING AFFRAY.—On Sunday morning a serious stabbing affray occurred on Pike street, near Fourteenth, Twelfth ward. It appears that a man named Patrick McKenna became involved in a quarrel with a woman named Ollerman, the man with whom she lived named Barney Bradley rushed out and took her part, when it is alleged McKenna stabbed Bradley, inflicting a severe wound in the side. The accused was locked up for a hearing.

BETTING.—A great many bets have been bet on the coming election, and those who win will naturally go to Palmer's, No. 48 Wood street, where the finest assortment of wines and cigars are to be found. We would not encourage betting; but as politicians will bet, that is the proper place to make the wager that can be made; and as Palmer's hats are of superior style and finish, there is the place to demand the wager.

PARCHESI.—This is the greatest parlor game ever invented, and it is becoming widely popular. There is a new game, known as "Checkered Game of Life," which is exceedingly interesting and attractive. There is also a new game, "Japanese Backgammon," which affords great amusement. All these, with other games, can be had at J. H. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street. Now that the evenings are lengthening out, every family should have some such innocent game of amusement and recreation.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—On Saturday afternoon, Alex. McIlwaine, auctioneer, sold the property of P. McNamee, on Webster avenue, between Mercer and Green streets, for $9,350. Messrs. Maloney and Mullen were the purchasers. This property some thirty years ago was known as the "Whiteside Farm," and was then far beyond the limits of the city. Of late years it was known as the "Duck and Plenty Mansion," and is located near the old Fountain Inn. It is 122 feet on Webster avenue, to 157 on Mercer street. The whole is underlaid with stone, and, knowing ones consider that the purchasers have made a happy hit in its purchase.

Sabbath School Teachers' Union.

The regular monthly reunion of the Sunday School teachers of the United and Reformed Presbyterian churches will be held to-morrow in the Fifth United Presbyterian Church, (Rev. S. B. Reed), at half past seven o'clock. The topic for consideration is "the relation of the Sabbath school to the temperance cause." This subject has been continued over from the last monthly meeting. A most interesting and profitable vein of thought was then struck, which it is proposed to develope further to-night. Rev. Wm. Fulton, of Allegheny, an earnest and eloquent divine, will open the discussion. Friends of Sabbath schools, and especially teachers are invited to attend. We think we can promise all a pleasant and agreeable time.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Reform Rally at McKeesport.

Speeches by Rev. S. Y. Kennedy, Major Frew and R. B. Carnahan, Esq.

The Reform Republicans of McKeesport and vicinity turned out on Saturday evening and attended in large numbers, a meeting of the party held in the Diamond. We have said the meeting was large, and so it was. The "regulars" held forth near the market house, at the same time, and barring the crowd that came up on the special *free* train from Pittsburgh, had a slim audience. The Reform meeting was addressed by Prof. J. A. Bauer, Rev. S. Y. Kennedy, Major Wm. Frew and R. B. Carnahan, Esq., and their speeches were listened to with great attention, because they were devoid of the vituperation which is generally characteristic of the speeches of the "Regulars."

Dr. Hoffman called the meeting to order at half-past seven o'clock, and upon his motion, Prof. J. A. Bauer was elected President.

The following Vice Presidents were chosen: Messrs. Wm. Danshee, Wm. O'Neill, Lewis Sales, Lewis Matthews and Thomas Plummer.

Secretaries—Lewis Haney and Benjamin Pritchard.

On taking the chair, Prof. Bauer spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF PROF. BAUER.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the honor conferred upon me in calling me to preside at this meeting of Reform. I am glad to see those whose faith in Republican principles is unshaken, not on the fact of the recent triumphs and supremacy, but upon their intrinsic truth and value, to which my judgment can fully assent after careful study of them in theory and experience—in their practice by the able statesmen of our country during its darkest years.

I love the Republic; and I, for the same reason, am always in the Republican party, who make it and with the means they employ. But I am not alone in this feeling. There is not a candidate on the Reform Republican ticket who is not able honestly to express himself in the same way. One object in meeting here to-night is to consider the best means of resewing our noble Republican principles from the domination of unprincipled men, and to espouse a good cause solely for the *goods* there are in it.

Then, because I love the principles and the *true men* who profess them, and am anxious to see these principles transmitted unpolluted as the great safeguard of the nation by the hands of these men, I thank you to-night for the honor.

We are simply exercising the right of freemen, a right denied by caucuses, in presenting men for the suffrages of the people, who only profess but carry out the principles of their profession.

SPEECH OF MR. KENNEDY.

On concluding his remarks, Prof. Bauer introduced as the first speaker, Rev. S. Y. Kennedy, who delivered one of his usually effective speeches, reviewing the reform movement from its origin down to the present, the progress it had made, and the duty which every professor but carry out the principles of their profession.

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I know something about the combinations and combinations the parties have got into. I know a Reform ticket was nominated in my county, for the manner in which they sustained my political aspirations for a great many years, and were willing I believe, to sustain them longer than I wanted them to. For all that I thank them. But I want to say that I am not a candidate for any office, and never intend to be. I have had the confidence of the best citizens of Pennsylvania for so many years that I feel that I can now retire with honor. Prolonged cheers.] I am glad that you appear to like that sentiment. I say I believe to be the fact, that my political course, as a servant of the people of this district, rendered satisfaction. [Great applause.] That is a good place to get out of it. [Laughter.] It is a good place to get quit [Laughter.] It humps and supremacy, but upon their intrinsic truth and value, to which my judgment can fully assent after careful study of them in theory and experience—in their practice by the able statesmen of our country during its darkest years.

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What I intend to do is to call for the river men to look after the river interests. I thought I was called. I have taken as much interest in this Reform business perhaps, as any delegent men who run down their millions of coal. I want to say that it is the duty of the voters of this county and this Congressional District to see that they send men to represent them that will protect the river interests.

An iniquitous bill was passed by the Legislature a few years ago. Perhaps I had better take back the word "iniquitous," as I have a gentleman present who had something to do with it—but I will let him off. I refer to my worthy friend, ex-Senator Bigham. And I say it was iniquitous, I say it was so far as it applied to the Monongahela River. It was at the time the State was seeking taxes and wanted money to pay the public debt and carry on the government, and in the case I refer to I have no hesitation to say taxation was put on improperly. They took a tax upon the portation—two cents per ton for minerals, three cents upon another class of articles, and three cents per ton upon iron ore. That was upon transportation. It was the intention of the framers of the bill, no doubt, that the tax should be laid upon corporations who had received their franchises and power from the Legislature. They did not. Wednesday, basso, and Mr. John Chamberlain, tenor. letter after letter one time, still there was nothing done. The Monongahela River was like a pail upon the river interests. When we came to the selection of a representative, there was a gentleman who should be the identified gentleman sent to the Legislature. A man perhaps like myself, not possessed of a great deal of education, but a man of a good deal of force and will. He was ready and determined to do his duty. He was willing to do enough to see the river interests and the interests of the people. When he got there I appealed to him—his name is Joe Walton [Prolonged cheers], and that act was blotted out just as much as would be on a slate if you were to draw a sponge over it. [Renewed cheers.] He went at it with his coat off, and he is the right man to support. [Great cheering.]

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